Amnsements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE-8:15-Cinderella. AMERICAN THEATRE ROOF GARDEN-8-Vaudeville. AMBROSE PARK, South Brooklyn-3-8:15-Buffalo Bill's

ATLANTIC GARDEN, 52 and 54 Bowery-10 a. m. to 6 p. m.-Concert and Vaudeville. BIJOU THEATRE-8:15-The Skating Rink. BROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—Tabasco. CASINO—8:15—The Passing Show.—Roof Garden—8—Vau-

COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-The Phoenix. EDEN MUSEE-11 a. m. to 11 p. m.-World in Wax. GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-1402. HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-Lady

KOSTER & BIAL'S-S-Vaudeville LYCEUM THEATRE-2-8:30-The Amazons MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-8 Sousn's Rand. MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN-S-Vaudeville. POLO GROUNDS-4-Baseball

PROCTOR'S-10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.-Vaudeville. STANDARD THEATRE-8:15 Sam'l of Posen TERRACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL-S:15-Vaudeville. 14TH STREET THEATRE 8-Tennessee's Pardn

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w-York City. This postage must be paid derivery in-ther. Readers are better served by buying their bune from a newadealer. GN POSTAGE.—To all foreign countries (except ada and Mexico), 3 cents a copy on The Sunday une; 2 cents a copy on Daily. Semi-Weekly and kly. This postage must be paid by subscriber. TANCES.—Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, k. Draft, or Registered Letter. Cash or Postal er's risk. S.OE. This produces are the server of the supersection. 1.242 Broadway. Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune." New York uropean Branch, for advertisements only, 1 Norfolk set, Strand, W. C., London, England.

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New York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1894.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- The golden jubilee of the Young Men's Christian Associations was celebrated in How far Senators may be able to defy that dinues; it is thought that Signor Crispi will reconstruct the Ministry. - The Brazilian insurgents have been defeated by the Government troops in Santa Catherina and Rio Grande do Sul. === Lord Rosebery's colt Ladas won the

Congress.-Both Houses in session. = Senate: The tobacco schedule of the Tariff bill was disposed of and the agricultural schedule taken up. River Bridge bill were agreed to; the State Bank Tax Repeal bill was defeated, 172 to 102.

Domestic.-One man was killed and a dozen seriously injured in a coal miners' riot at Wes- little encouragement to the idea that the Demoley. Ill. = Twelve hundred troops were ordered out in Ohio by Governor McKinley to pre vent interference with coal trains, - Strikers still hold possession of the plant of the National Tube Works at McKeesport, Penn, === The Ohio Republican Convention adjourned after nominating a State ticket. ==== At a hearing before Constitutional Convention committees members of the League for the Protection of American Institutions opposed State appropriations for sectarian schools. ==== Princeton's baseball team defeated that of Harvard at New-Haven. Secretary Hoke Smith delivered the commencement address at the University of North Carolina.

the New-York Law School took place. party started on their coaching trip to Shelburne Redskin, Glad, Dorlan, Poor Jonathan, Lena, The Park Board stopped all work by the day under the \$1,000,000 appropriation. Stocks advanced fully 1 per cent on an average, and the business was well distributed, and the movement remarkably uniform. The closing was strong at about the highest points.

The Weather,-Forecast for to-day: Fair, warmer. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 52 degrees; highest, 57; average, 53%.

Persons going out of town for the summer, either to the summer resorts or their country homes, can have The Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid. or 84.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

Tammany is getting in its fine-work-again in the Park Board. Tammany contractors are not satisfied with the employment of men by the day under the million-dollar appropriation, only about one-third of which, it now appears, has been spent, and yesterday the complaisant Park Commissioners declared that the "emergency period" had passed. Now the favored contractors will come to the front, and the purpose in view when the appropriation was made will be defeated. That purpose was to provide work for the needy unemployed; but, as is well known, Tammany henchmen have had a grip on the work from the beginning and few others have secured employment.

Pledges made to be broken seems to be the fitting phrase to apply to the planks of the Chi-less convinced that the duty is for revenue purcago platform of 1892. Another of these planks was repudiated by the Democrats in the House yesterday-the one calling for the repeal of the tax of 10 per cent on State bank issues. The back the days of wildent banking, and despite their platform the majority of Democrats in Congress are not yet quite ready to go

there was no sincerity in the demand, and no the strongest terms that the industry would be rection. intention of repealing the State bank tax, not crippled and their competition entirely crushed withstanding the apparent approval given to if foreign refined sugar should be admitted free the proposal by Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Cleveland | of duty. When Senator Aldrich states that "he when the repeal of the Sherman Silver law was | could not resist the arguments of the Philapending.

in the celebration of the golden jubilee of the Young Men's Christian Associations which took place in London yesterday. It was fifty years ago, in a little room beneath the shadow of the great dome of St. Paul's, that the first steps the establishment of this organization, which has undergone a marvellous growth and been the means of accomplishing untold good. In the great meetings held yesterday in commemoration of the event Americans will note with pride that a number of their fellow-citizens took leading parts, while a new Day of Pentecost was marked by the simultaneous singing of a special doxology in twenty different tongues.

As fuller returns are received from Oregon the Republican success is found to be even more complete than the first reports indicated. The plurality for the Republican candidate for Governor promises to reach 15,000, and the entire Republican ticket is probably elected. In both branches of the Legislature the Republicaus will have large majorities, thus insuring the reelection of Senator Dolph, whose term expires | plete. next March, and both the Republican Representatives in Congress have received handsome ma-The result was well summed up by Senator Hale yesterday in the remark that it is "simply one in the succession of triumphs wou by the Republican party" since the Democrats began to tinker with the tariff.

THE SITUATION.

It is a mistake to assume, as some persons evidently do, that the votes in the Senate in favor of the sugar schedule insure the final success of the Bill of Sale. That shameless measure yet has other critical points to pass, and it has been repeatedly stated by the Republicans in charge of the opposition that they had more reason to hope for the defeat of the measure on other vital points than on the sugar schedule. Moreover, the final vote in regard to sugar has yet to come, and it is not impossible that, after the Investigating Committee has gathered up the evidence which public opinion will surely compel it to hear, the votes of some Senators may be changed. At all events, they have delivered the votes which the Trust was presun ably willing to pay for, and if they afterward change their minds, having meanwhile withdrawn from interest in Sugar stocks, no one will be much astonished. It would be only of a plece with the bad faith already shown toward the public if some of the Senatorial bargainers should show bad faith toward the monopoly

Even in the Senate the bill has other dangerons points to pass. Some of these will perhaps elicit even more extended debate, and enable the Republicans to exhibit the vicious character of the measure even more fully than any of the opportunities yet presented. But the main opposition by Senator Hill and some other Democratic critics of the measure has been to the Income tax. The feeling of Eastern Democrats in regard to this measure grows stronger every day, and will make itself felt in Congress, London. = The Cabinet crisis in Italy con- feeling when they come to a direct vote on the income tax by itself it is difficult to judge. This at least is clear, that the Democratic party will have to surrender every hope of success in any of the Eastern States if it embodies this offensive tax in its revenue bill. The question will then force itself upon the attention of Democratic leaders whether they can hope to gain, by the friendliness of Populists and propertyhaters at the West, enough to compensate them House: The Senate amendments to the North | for the loss of all the Eastern States. The result just recorded in Oregon, where the Repub-Heans have gained a great victory over a combination of Democrats and Populists, gives eratic party can hope for much help from that

The future of several Democratic Senators is just now at stake. Perhaps Mr. McPherson has already made up his mind that New-Jersey will never again give him an opportunity to represent it in the Senate, and his colleague, whose opposition to the income tax was once so clearly stated, will find it extremely difficult to satisfy the voters of his State that his bargains afford excuse for his change of position. Senator Hill will doubtiess speak and vote against the income tax, and no favor to the collar and cuff interest will save Senator Murphy from con-City and Suburban .- At the session of the demnation when the people can get at his case, Lexow Investigating Committee another keeper of | if he makes that an excuse for supporting the a disorderly house testified that she had paid tax on incomes. Nevertheless, the result in large sums of money to ward detectives, im- such a body as the Senate cannot be predicted plicating, also, Police Captain Siebert in her with great confidence. When men have gone testimony. === The annual commencement of so far as Democratic Senators have gone already in defying public opinion and disregard-The Grand Lodge of Free Masons held its annual | ing the interests of their constituents it is not made up their minds to retire from public life. Farms, Vt. = Winners at Morris Park: Utica, with or without considerations they deem adequate.

After the bill has passed the Senate, if it passes, there will yet remain the question whether the Democratic majority in the House can be brought to assent to all its offensive features. Although the combination effected by the bargainers in the Senate was intended to include influential Representatives, it is hardly possible as yet to judge what the action of the

THE CONTRAST AS TO SUGAR.

The sale of the Democratic party to the Sugar Trust has been completed by the delivery of goods. What public opinion will be about the barter is not hard to foresce. Strong now, it will be greatly intensified when the people come to pay the tax on sugar and the enormous sums which Democrats of the Senate have voted to take from the pockets of consumers and to put into the treasury of the Trust. It is therefore essential that the facts should be understood before the final vote in the Senate is reached. The only excuse made by Democratic Senators is that the monopoly enjoyed as much protection under the act of 1890. This is not the truth, but if it were, it would be no valid excuse whatever.

In 1890 the Republican party was engaged in framing a tariff for Protection, in accordance with its principles and honest beliefs. It could not consistently refuse defence to an American industry, if satisfied that such defence was needed. The Democratic party, on the contrary, is now engaged in framing a tariff professedly for revenue only. It cannot honestly give protection to any American industry unposes advisable.

The Tribune did not believe in 1890 that any duty on refined sugar was needed for protection. Republicans in Congress reached a different bepractical effect of such repeal would be to do lief, and were powerfully influenced by the away with our stable National currency and arguments of the opponents of the Sugar Trust. At that time the Knights of Philadelphia, the Franklin Sugar Company, and the great concern established by Spreckels were engaged in vigorous opposition to the sugar monopoly, de-

delphia refiners," he refers to the plea of these opponents of the Trust, Spreckels, Knight and should not conceal a fact so important, though

shadow of excuse. These arguments prevailed, though practically all the influential men of the Sugar Trust were taken under Mr. Williams's direction for were active and liberal Democrats. Mr. Havemeyer, its head, will be long remembered in connection with Mr. Tilden's etpher dispatches, and others had been not less zealous Democrats. Republican members of Congress did not refuse for that reason the measure of protection they believed to be needful, and the argument of the Philadelphia opponents of the Trust prevailed. They promised to break down the monopoly and give the country cheap sugar, and asked Congress to give them a chance. The protective duty of half a cent a pound on refined sugar was granted in 1890, and in March, 1892, the Trust found it necessary to increase its capital stock \$25,000,000, and thereby to buy up the Spreckels, Knight, Franklin and Delaware sugar refineries. The advice of The Tribune was justified when they sold, and the monopoly thus became for the first time virtually com-

The Democrats now give this completed monopoly more protection than the Republicans deemed needful to insure opposition to the monopoly. The act of 1890, moreover, never gave the monopoly a year in which to buy up raw sugar and import it free of duty, afterward empowering it to tax the people a cent and a half on every pound of refined sugar, thus pocketing somewhere from \$20,000,000 to \$50, 000,000 of the money taken from the consumers professedly because the Government needed the To that depth of infamy only the Democratic party has ever descended.

THE DUTY OF THE POLICE BOARD.

The Police Board should immediately make hinder the investigation now being made by the Lexow Committee or to infinidate or persecute witnesses. There is no doubt that many persons who have valuable testimony to give are afraid of drawing upon themselves the wrath and hostility of the Police Department. This has been repeatedly shown since the investigation began. Persons who have been subpoensed have failed to appear. Some of those who have gone before the committee have lost reluctant witnesses. Others of them, acting as if they had been warned of their danger, havboldly lied. It is the plain duty of the Commissioners to announce publicly and officially that no one who has any testimony to give against police officials, whoever they may be, will suffer for giving it. The District-Attorney has already taken this course. He went in person before the committee and assured it and the public that there was nothing to be feared from his powerful office. The effect of this announce ment was straightway apparent. Men who had hesitated and held back came ferward with alacrity, and since then some astounding testimony has been given.

The Police Board rests under a very grave suspicion. It is openly charged that its weapon to keep witnesses from giving damaging evidence is intimidation. Already the Board has to bear the evil reputation of having delib erately "whitewashed" police captains. Recent revelations before the Investigating Committee made it seem more than ever clear that these they and the whole department are especially awe of the enmity of the police and have relied implicitly upon their protection for a license to defy the law with confidence. If the Polles Commissioners wish to stand in the position of desiring to aid in disclosing what corruption and rottenness there may be in their department and in punishing the guilty of their own members, they will at once declare themselves openly and unmistakably as favoring a complete and unobstructed investigation by the committee that the Legislature has sent here. They must declare that no man shall pay a penalty to the police for his declarations on the

THE BROOKLYN ROARD OF EDUCATION.

Mayor Schieren, of Brooklyn, will have an important duty to discharge in the course of the present month in the appointment of fifteen members of the Board of Education. The entire Board consists of forty-five members, and the terms of one-third expire each year. Not until a year hence will a majority of the whole membership have been appointed by the new Mayor, and throughout the entire coming year election. - Dr. W. Seward Webb and his very difficult to assume that they may have the Board will be under the control of the men selected by Mayor Boody. The arrangement is bad from more than one point of view. In the first place, a Board of forty-five is too large and too cumbersome to transact business readily and rapidly; but though for ten years or more there has been talk of reforming this branch of the municipal government in Brooklyn, nothing has yet come of it. It is singular that, while in other departments Brooklyn has taken the lead in providing single commissioners, its School Board continues to be one of the largest in the country. Then, again, it is only possible for a Mayor to be held responsible for the management of the schools during the last six months of his administration, although in other departments his appointees take office one month after his own term begins.

Unfortunately, political influences have of late been creeping into the Brooklyn Board of Education in a manner and to an extent that cannot but awaken apprehension in many minds. Mayor Boody did not a little to promote this undesirable condition, although when called on to fill individual vacancies in the Board he made some excellent appointments. As a whole, however, his influence was in the wrong direction, and he meekly named the men selected for him by the big and little bosses of his party. There is good reason for believing that Mayor Schleren will do his utmost to ele vate the character of the Board of Education, and so to improve the character and work of the public schools.

As in previous years, efforts will be made by intelligent and earnest women to secure the appointment of some representatives of their own sex on the Board. How the Mayor will regard their appeals remains to be seen. The arguments in favor of women as members of school boards, which are many and strong, do not need to be restated here. There is certainly no lack in Brooklyn of women well qualified for this work. If Mr. Schieren includes women among his first relay of fifteen members of the Board of Education, it will be an innovation for Brooklyn; and it may be said that the influence of one or two women in a Board of nearly half a hundred would be so small as to be almost inappreciable. However this question is settled, the duty of the Mayor is entirely plain-It is to select for these offices persons who know

Democratic majority in Congress declare that of breaking down the Trust. They testified in enable them to make progress in the right di- dispatch, it is to be hoped that both will escape

PARTIES AND TRUSTS.

There was one issue on which all political parties were united in the last Presidential campaign. That was uncompromising hostility to trusts and combinations for regulating pro-Sir George Williams was the central figure | Harrison, and "The New-York Times" surely | duction and prices. Every party was pledged by its National platform to legislate against it deprives the Senatorial bargain of its only trusts. The voting in the Senate on the Bill of Sale to the Sugar Trust, one of the most rapacious monopolles in the country, makes a record for each party in fulfilment or in violation of its pledges to the people. It is a record of which the people will take account in the coming day of reckoning with public servants. The Republican Convention in Minneapolis

took strong ground against trusts, and demanded additional legislation against them in the following explicit declaration: "We reaffirm our opposition, declared in the Republican platform of 1888, to all combinations of capital organized to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens. We heartily indorse the action taken on this issue, and ask for such further legislation as may be required to remedy any defects in existing laws, and to render their enforcement more complete and effective." The Republican Senators have kept faith with the people by voting against the schedules framed in the interest of sugar monopolists. Only one Republican vote, that of Senator Quay, was east with the Democratic-Populist combine at any stage, and that was in a single division, The Democratic Convention in Chicago, taking its cue from President Cleveland's tariff messages of 1887 and 1888, was equally emphatic in denunciation of trusts, "We recognize," It declared in its platform, "in the trusts and combinations which are designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint product of capital and labor, a natural consequence of the prohibitive taxes which prevent the free competition which is the life of honest trade, but we believe their worst evils can be abated by law, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws made to prevent and to control them, together with such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experience may show to be necessary." President Clevean official statement promising in no way to land, after recruiting his Cabinet with corporation lawyers, was not in a position to enforce the laws enacted against trusts and combinations. The Democratic Senators, instead of framing additional laws in restraint of mo-

nopolies, have united in a Bill of Sale to the leading industrial trusts, and have made an abject surrender to the sugar reiners, adopting their schedule and enabling them to pocket \$35,000,000 out of about \$40,000,000 to be paid by consumers. Only two Democratic votes, their courage at the last moment and have been | those of Schators Hill and Irby, were cast against the Sugar Trust. Never was there a more treacherous and cowardly repudiation of party pledges than that involved in the scandalous dicker made by the Democratic confition with the refiners.

The Populist Convention in Des Moines referred to trusts as one of the curses which were carrying the land to utter ruin. "The fruits of the tell of millions," it declared, "are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few, unprecedented in the history of mankind; and the possessors of these in turn despise the Republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of the governmental injustice we arced the two great classes tramps and millionaires." Of the four Popullst Senators only one Senator Peffer, voted consistently with the Reoutdienns against the Sugar Trust, Senator Stewart absented blurself from all divisions Senators Kyle and Allen, after voting for the continuance of bounties, joined the Democrats in the final vote on the adoption of the Jones-

Gorman Trust schedule. The party pledges were clear and unequivocal. The Republican Senators have voted against ugar monopolists and have been loyal to party principles. The Democratic Senators, with two honorable exceptions, have become the servants of the sugar refining monopoly, and under a cloud of suspicion and scandal have incued their backs upon their party platform. The Populists, with a single exception, have renounced ollionaires in building up colossal fortunes impresedented in the history of mankind." The President, whose signature is promised to this iniquitous bargain with menopolists, and whose Secretary of the Treasury has assisted in drawing up the sugar schedules, is the same Prestdent who has denounced legislative partnerships with industrial combinations, and the exactions of trusts from the masses of the people, and who declared; "While the citizen is struggling far in the rear or is trampled to death beneath on fron heel, corporations which should be the arefully restrained creatures of law and the servants of the people are fast becoming the woode's masters."

SENATOR MPHEESON'S SAD FORTUNES. Somebody with good executive ability could no doubt earn a nice fat fee from Senator Me-Pherson, of New-Jersey, by putting his household machinery in order. According to the Senator's own testimony, it is sadly in need of repair. The worst of it is that the slipping of eogs, instead of resulting in damage to the house, as one would naturally expect, brings unwelcome financial gains to the head of the family and adds to the responsibilities of wealth, which is what he objects to. Of course there can be no question as to the serious condition of the domestic demoralization. The woful tale was told to the Senate committee which is investigating the Sugar Trust scandal in these pitiful words: "The administration at my house is a very imperfect one, because I have a butler who sometimes does that work (sending telegrams), but on holidays he is generally away. Then I have a colored girl, and finally a cook. Sometimes one takes telegrams telegraph office and sometimes another but they have a general order to take telegrams to the office, or letters that are left there and mail them."

On the sad occasion under discussion the butler was away as usual, it being Washington's Birthday. Senator McPherson's son wanted to buy some Sugar; the Senator said all-right; so they wrote a telegram placing an order for 1,000 shares with his broker, and left it in the accustomed place. Later in the evening they changed their minds about buying the Sugar and went to bed. The servant-we are not told whether it was the colored girl or the cooknot knowing the particulars as to the change of plan, and finding the telegram on the table, followed general orders and sent it just as if nothing had happened. The first Senator McPherson knew of the blunder was when he received notice a day or two later that the order had been executed. He immediately sent a second order to have the stock sold, but the damage had already been done. Before the brokers could find a purchaser the price had risen from 79¼ to 83 and the profits figured up to \$3,750.

This last statement may give the Senator another unpleasant shock, for he testified that he was so overcome by the knowledge he had bought the stock that he forgot to lookent the quotations, and did not know whether he won or lost. We can assure him that he did not lose, for a reference to the market quotations on the day of the accident and the day of its

ought to devote the \$3,750 he made so unwittingly to an attempt to reform his household administration.

The action of the new Rapid Transit Commission, which is to hold its first meeting to-day, will be observed with a good deal of interest by the people of this city, but we think it safe to say that there will be no disposition to expect a solution of the problem out of hand. The Commission of 1891 taught New-York one important lesson-not to be oversanguine in a matter of this sort. When that Commission was created the belief prevailed that rapid transit would be forthcoming at an early day, and it took a long time for the people to make up their minds that the Commission was powerless in spite of all its efforts. The new Commission will have a fair trial. There is a generous expectation abroad concerning it. It is felt that some things have been learned in the course of the last three years, and that the new Commission will in a sense take up the work where the old one laid it down. Moreover, the people themselves are to have something to say on the question at the November election. The Commission must realize that the verdict then delivered will depend to some extent on the course pursued by its members during the intervening months.

Dr. Parkhurst's appeal to the rank and file of the police force ought not to be in vain.

The Nawy Department has decided to send the cruiser Baltimore to Samoa. This will leave only one vessel, the ancient double-ender Monocacy, to look after affairs on the Asiatic The Baltimore was at Nagasaki at last accounts, but she will not lose any 'time reaching Samoa, for the situation there is reported to be serious. In the event of the success of the rebels there would probably follow considerable less of life and property among those foreigners who have steadily given aid and encouragement to the present government, for the Samoans are notoriously relentless in war. There are only two war vessels at Samoa at present, one a British and the other a German vessel. It is possible that when the Baltimore arrives at Apia the King will be able to disarm the native rebels and restore peace, for a time at least, to the disturbed islands

Mr. J. Lowrie Bell, Second Assistant Postmaster General, who has just resigned, is a man who attended strictly to business and did not consider it necessary to have a political attachment to his office. It will be well for the service if his successor is a man of the same stamp.

Distinctions of creed and race were pleasantly ignored at Philadelphia on Monday last by the members of the Baptist Ministers' Conference. That body, the largest organization of the kind in the world, had for its guest and chief speaker a Hebrew, Professor Morris Jastrow, jr., son of one of the most eminent rabbles in this country; and then chose for its president for the ensuing term an African, the Rev. W. H. Phillips, of the Shiloh (colored) Church. This was a genuine exemplification of the "brotherhood of man" such as is not often seen.

Business men want a new bond issue. What they really need, and will have, is a new Ad-

The American rooster may now for a space erow plantssime, for here are a lot of German cities which have of late, in ratio of increase, out grown all American cities, leaving them hull down, so to speak, to the rearward. Well may the patriot and the erstwhile tooter of the plangent National horn inquire of the destinies why this is thus, and if it is to continue, what is to become of us as a people. To be outstripped by anybody in any direction would be sufficiently galling to the patriotic sensibilities, but to be left behind in such a race by a people intraculous in all borders of the earth since the days of Tacitus for their slowness, solidity and immobility is too mortifying. Too much is sufficient, as the performer on the French horn remarked when cabbages began to appear amidst the missiles which his strain evoked; and a like ejaculaprofessions, and by their votes have aided | tion would now belt the American statistician when tables show him that Berlin, Frankfort, Cologne, Magdeburg, and even sleepy old Nuremberg, have outgrown in ratio St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati and all other American towns whatsoever! What, indeed, are we coming to?

> It is said that some of the Wall Street brokers who conducted the Senatorial operations in sugaare to be summoned for testimony, which would awaken public joy if they were to be publicly examined, for they are a witty lot, with pice verbal and allusive addictions and capable of giving a sprightly turn to any occasion of conference or interrogation, even so dismal a one as that n which the Senators now find themselves involved. As it is, the latter will have all the fun to themselves, and in their joy at the prospect might well break forth in the popular refrain; You do not often get a chance

To see a sugar broker dance.

Governor Sylvester Pennoyer will soon step into the obscurity that yawns for him. The wonder will then be that so small a man contrived to fill so considerable a space on the canvas of the Nation. That he should reach the highest office in the State of Oregon is far less surprising than that his "views" should be considered of sufficient importance to secure for them a place in one of the leading reviews of the Pennoyer as a "back number" will be in his rightful element.

PERSONAL.

Allen-Candler, the Secretary of State of Georgia, is popularly known as the Ploughboy of Pigeon Roost.

dress at the State University of Indiana yesterday. The Belgian police are endeavoring to arrest Baron facturing the bombs used in the attempt to murder Dr. Renson. The anarchistic Baron is twenty-seven years old, tall, homely and heavy-set. He be-longs to a wealthy Russian family, who, however, have discarded him on account of his political ideas.

Justice Henry B. Brown, of the United States Supreme Court, and Mrs. Brown, who satled on Saturday by the North-German Lloyd steamer Werra, bound for Mediterranean ports, will land at Gib-raitar and will spend the summer in Italy and Greece, and the early autumn in Algiers. In their trips abroad of late years Mr. and Mrs. Brown have almost always made the tour of the southern and eastern cities of Europe, and have spent much of their time in Spain and Portugal.

Fortune Henry, the father of Emile Henry, the Anarchist-recently guillotined at Paris, was a candidate at the legislative election in 1869. In his appeal to the voters, he declared that he would propose a bill for the abolition of the death penalty. He was not elected, but in 1871 he was sentenced to death, "in contumaciam," by a court martial; and his son Emile-Henry was executed in 1894.

General Henry B. Cleaves, who has just been renominated to the Governorship of Maine by the Re publicans, was born in that State, and is now fifty-two years of age. He enlisted in the 23d Maine Regiment when he was twenty-two years old, and served with great bravery until he was honorably mustered out of service in 1855. On returning home, he went to work in a sash and blind factory, but soon began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1818, and soon went to Portland, where he has re-sided ever since. He has had a large practice, and is looked upon as one of the best lawyers in the State.

Menotti Garibaldi recently resigned his seat as Deputy in the Italian Chamber, in consequence of discourteous treatment which he asserted he had received from Cavasola, Prefect of Rome. Menottl and Glovagnoll, another Deputy, had been to the to that length. Repeal was voted down by 172 to 172 to 172 to 172. It is not surprising that the supporters of that plank are wanting to know what it was put into the platform for. That is an easy one. It was a characteristic device for hoodwinking to the sugar monopoly, declared that they would never sell out to it for any consideration, and pleaded with Congress to the put into the platform for. That is an easy one. It was a characteristic device for hoodwinking to the sugar monopoly, declared that they would never sell out to it for any consideration, and pleaded with Congress and could not reclared that they would never sell out to it for any consideration, and pleaded with Congress and could not reclared that they would never sell out to it for any consideration, and pleaded with Congress and solution of Brooklyn there is great room for improvement to the accident and the day of t

TO PLEAD AT THE BAR

GRADUATES FROM THE NEW-YORK LAW SCHOOL

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THREE YOUNG MEN

TAKE THEIR DEGREES-WORDS OF WISDOM AND WIT FROM JUSTICE GAYNOR AND ST. CLAIR M'KELWAY.

The commencement exercises of the New-York Law School were held in the Carnegie Music Hall last evening. A large audience listened to the speeches and music and saw 153 young men received diplomas. After an address by George Chase, the dean of the law school, who presided, Justice W. I. Gaynor was introduced. He made an address to the graduates and gave to them some gems of at

ace, including the following.

Ice, including the following.

Grow as a lawyer, but be a man first and a lawyer second. Do not let the mere lawyer dominate the man. Also be of few words. The greatest the man. Also be of few words. The greatest lawyer is the man. Also be of few words. The greatest lawyer is the words. inate the man. Also be of few words. To power of speech lies in directness of strivate brevity and directness. Never use where one will do, nor a word of two there be a better word of only one, and like you and bless you, and you will su. Do not be afraid to look at anything n be either misled or cajoled by those wh existing order of things should not be All the advance which the world has maby prudently disturbing the existing order of things is that marge cities are in the control of ignora-

Prizes were awarded for essays as follows: no to Oswald N. Jacoby, \$100 to Louis D. Speir and 13 to F. E. Loughran. S. Seabury received the prize of \$100 in the post-graduate course, and the prize fellowship in the course went to R. H. Holland. Upon delivering the diplomas to the graduates, 8t. Clair McKelway said in part:

The 153 graduates are L. J. Altkrug, R. H. Arnold, Arnold Barshell, C. J. Banigan, F. W. Bartlett, A. C. Bassett, J. A. Beck, G. P. Beebe, C. G. Bennett, J. I. Berry, J. W. R. Besson, L. H. Besson, George Blank, C. J. Bode, John Bogart, J. M. Brennan, P. M.

Brett, Joseph Brewster, J. F. Brown, W. H. Brown, jr., W. E. Buckley, W. L. Bunnell, F. J. Burke, J. G. Butterfield, C. G. Carson, J. M. Caapman, D. P. Cobb, Moses Cohen, R. S. Colton, G. O. Coon, D. W. C. Hume, J.

THE SUGAR TRUST DICKER

WHAT PRESIDENT CLEVELAND MIGHT HAVE BEEN EXPECTED TO ASK ABOUT IZ.

IS IT A QUESTION OF MORALS?

Though the subject of tariff legislation involves a question of markets, it also involves a question of morals. We cannot with impunity permit injusted to taint the spirit of right and equity which is the life of our Republic, and we shall fail to reach our

DOES IT ENRICH THE PAVORED FEW? other speaking pretext of berevient care for offers to blind the eyes of the people to the selfish scheme of those who seek through the aid of unequal tailf laws to gain uncarned and unreasonable advantages at the expense of their fellows-(Mr. Cleveland's Speech at Madison Square Garden, July 20, 1882,

DOES IT INVITE POLITICAL CORRUPTION! The struggle for uncarnet advantage at the door of the Government tramples on the rights of those

AND PROSTITUTION OF SUFFRAGE!

AND PROSTITUTION OF SUPPLIES who see the time has surely come when those who see he beginning of this corruption should look beyond and betteath it in an endeavor to discover the ource of our dataser and the forces which give it castly strength. It has its source in the perversion to the furtherance of limited of our diovernment to the furtherance of limited that should interests, and in the invitation that favor in compensation for partisan support. To forces behind it are gread and selfishness willist to prostitute the suffrage of the people to peculiary gain.—(Mr. Cleveland's Lenox Lyceum Speech, November 1, 1892.

POLICE CORRUPTION.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE LEXOW COMMITTEE TO DICATES DEPRAVITY ALMOST BEYOND BELIEF.

From The New-York Sun, June 6.

If the testimony given before the Lexow Committee is genuine, if it is founded in truth, and is not the product of conspiracy and fraud, then it reveals a condition of degravity and corruption in the partment of Police almost beyond human belief.

If it be true, and unfortunately probability apparently points to its truth, then there is uncorrect the foulest moral cosspool that was ever disclosed in the history of a community.

It remains only to know what is its extent; how far the infection has spread and whom it has embraced. From The New-York Sun, June 6.

far the infection has spread and whom it has calbraced.

If it be true that the police captains and their suordinates have for years, with method and system,
levied upon lozthsome view a horrobe toll, the responsibility has not been an undivided one, nor has
the filthy increment been unstared. No one, horever high his place, however great his power, should
escape. And the measure of his punishment should
be stern; and to the marries of the felon should
be added such a weight of infamy and degradate
that there should be no surviving it.

Is it true that the captains of police have become
rich men out of the cultivation of vice? Is humal
deprayity fostered in New-York for its putrid susfruct?

Are these things really true or is it all a horrible
nightmare that affrights and numbs the sense
if it is not, then it would be well to put apair
aside and take up the culgel and the broom.

BRIBING POLICEMEN, EXTEN

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Why wouldn't it be well for the Lexaw Conmittee to summon before it some of the mented respectability who are guilty of having bribedjor tried to bribe policemen? Isn't it just as bad to bribe a patrolman with a few dollars as it is to bribe a patrolman with a few dollars as it is to bribe a patrolman with a few dollars as it is to bribe a patrolman with a few dollars as it is to bribe a patrolman with a few don't she Committee call up E. Lawrence Godkin? CIVIS.

New-York, June 6, 1894.

(The suggestion of "Civis" that the Lexon Committee should make an inquiry as to the correctness of the report which gained circulation a year or two ago, and was never contradicted, that Mr. E. Lawrence Godkin attempted to bribe a policeman who was sent to arrest him for criminal libel seems to us, if our correspondent will allow us to say so, a trifle frivolous If we rightly remember, Mr. Godkin admitted that he did approach the policeman with an offer of money, but it was under peculiar circumstances. The arrest was made at a very inconvenient hour, and Mr. Godkin had no idea that he was doing anything unusual or improper. Moreover the Lexow Committee has too much wholesale corruption on hand to waste time on individual cases.-Ed.